

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 8. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1811.

[No. 132].—Vol. 25.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to  
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be  
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old  
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

**Just Published**  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY  
GAZETTE,  
THE KENTUCKY  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
OR NEW  
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;  
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,  
in which the whole structure and essential  
principles of that most common language,  
according to the most approved modern stand-  
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,  
and explained in a manner intelligible to the  
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,  
PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

**CASH**  
Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY  
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-  
teen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

**Wanted to hire for a term of years,  
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.**

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.  
July 22d, 1810.

**To Blacksmiths.**  
WANTED, a Blacksmith of good charac-  
ter and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville,  
Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-  
smith's business would be preferred—to such  
a one, good wages will be given, by  
November 9th, 1810.

**THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH**  
Will be given for clean combed  
HOGS' BRistles.

Their being scalded does not injure them.

**HORSE HAIR,**  
of any length—by  
JOHN LOCKWOOD,  
Corner of Upper and High Streets,  
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1810.

**CASH**  
FOR WHITE-OAK STAVES.  
FOR particulars apply at my shop on main  
street, Lexington.

**To Druggists**  
And Country Store-keepers.

1000 lb. refined borax	2000 lb. Spanish indigo
1000 lb. pearl ashes	2000 lb. cochineal
2000 lb. quicksilver	5000 lb. aquafortis
5000 lb. English oil	5000 doz. syringes
1000 lb. fine sulphur	2000 lb. grains paradise
2000 lb. white lead	1000 lb. Turkey opium
3000 lb. red sanders	1000 lb. gum juniper
3500 lb. cream tartar	3000 lb. promargrate
2000 lb. gum copal	1000 lb. ether vitriol
5000 lb. yellow bark	1000 lb. black lead
1000 lb. Senna	1000 lb. Aleppo galls
3000 doz. fish powder	7000 lb. gum arabic
500 lb. fresh rhubarb	3000 lb. crud sal em-
200 lb. East Spanish	200 lb. sugar of lead
Annatto	1000 lb. cowage
100 lb. Spanish saffron	2000 lb. gum gum
500 lb. simarouba	1000 lb. fine spears
300 lb. fine arrow root	2000 lb. refined can-
100 lb. gum shellac	300 lb. Assafetida
100 lb. red bark	1000 lb. Verdigrise
200 lb. arsenic	1500 bottles Castor oil
100 pecks gold leaf	500 Gallons Spirits
200 doz. toothbrush-	1000 lb. Iron mortars and pes-
es	ties
200 doz. smelling bot-	Oil of aniseed
les	Hair powder
100 doz. cologne wa-	Specie bottles
ter	Graduated measures
50 lbs. Glauber salts	Patent medicines
100 doz. spring lan-	
ceets	
500 lb. snake root	

With a large and general assortment of  
DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS,  
and every other article belonging to the Drug  
& Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit  
Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale  
dealers—the subscriber has also made arrange-  
ments with manufacturers of WINDSOR  
SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers' prices.

**STEPHEN NORTH,**  
Wholesale Druggist,  
No. 83, market Street, between  
2d & 3d Streets.  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1810.

**Take Notice.**  
THE subscribers propose or intend to ap-  
ply to the Woodford court to have a town laid  
off on their land, at the place now called Mor-  
risonville, which they are disposed to sell off in  
lots, &c.

**J. MORTON,  
W. TAYLOR,  
J. WILSON.**  
J. P. RUCKER.  
Morrisonville, Woodford  
county, Jan. 12, 1811.

**WANTED,**  
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS  
TOBACCO  
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS  
WHISKEY,  
For which the highest going price will be given.  
**Haltstead & Meglone.**

**For Sale.**  
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on  
the waters of Green river, in Green county,  
containing 665 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton  
will be taken in part or whole payment.  
The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.  
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado  
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality  
—6 barrels Tamers Old—1 hoghead 4th proof  
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000  
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold  
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60  
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,  
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and  
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-  
gle, with pickers and tamplets, Grooving Plains  
with and without arms, different sizes, com-  
plete sets of French Plains, single and double  
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains  
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.  
**Haltstead & Meglone.**  
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

**FOR SALE,**  
A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,  
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four  
miles from Lexington, containing 150  
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-  
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm  
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large  
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-  
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,  
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and  
abundance. About seventy acres of the land  
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.  
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as  
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those  
wishing to purchase.

A general warranty deed will be made the  
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-  
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-  
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.  
**RICHARDSON ALLEN.**  
June 4th, 1810.

**REMOVAL.**  
DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON  
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop  
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near  
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for  
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE  
MEDICINES, together with a complete  
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-  
MENTS, made after the latest and most  
approved models.  
Dr. OVERTON is in Lexington and  
its neighborhood. He has just procured  
a portion of unquestionable COW POX  
infection, and will communicate the dis-  
ease to any person desirous of enjoying  
its protection.  
September 3, 1810.

**Almanacks for 1811,**  
For sale at the office of the  
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

**JUST RECEIVED, From Phila.**  
VOLS. 4 & 5 OF  
THE AMERICAN REGISTER,  
OR  
GENERAL REPOSITORY  
OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.  
PRICE \$3 25.  
VOL. 13, PART 1st OF  
REES'S CYCLOPEDIA,  
FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

**Wanted,**  
THREE or FOUR Apprentices, to learn  
the Machine making business—they will be  
instructed in every branch, and made complete  
workmen, comfortably accommodated with  
boarding, lodging and clothing, a good educa-  
tion, and if bound at 14, 15 or 16 till 21 years  
of age, shall receive when free, a complete  
suit of clothes and one hundred dollars in  
cash.  
Wanted also, two journeymen, who have  
been accustomed to either turning or filing, to  
whom generous wages will be given and con-  
stant employment.  
**J. MARSH & Co.**  
Water street, Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811—Sm

**CLARKE CIRCUIT,**  
SEPTEMBER TERM, 18  
Samuel R. Combs & John  
W. Holder, complts.  
against  
Richard Graham's trus-  
tees, &c. defendants.  
THIS day came the complainants, by their  
counsel, and on their motion it is ordered, that  
the complainant's bill be taken for confessed a-  
gainst the defendant, Richard Graham—and  
the defendants Richard Brent, Alexander Hen-  
derson, Thomas Lee, George Graham and  
John Graham not having entered their appear-  
ance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of  
this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction  
of the court that they are not inhabitants of  
this commonwealth—On the motion of the  
complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that  
the said defendants do appear here on the third  
day of next March term, and answer the  
complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be  
inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight  
weeks successively.

A copy teste,  
**SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, c. c. c. c.**  
**LOVE IN JEOPARDY,**  
A Tragic Comedy  
BY ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.  
PRICE 50 CENTS.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber on the  
29th of October last, a Negro fellow named  
**HARRY**  
he will probably change his name to Henry or  
David Lawson—he is about 35 years of age,  
but looks something older—he limps a little  
when he walks—one of his knees is much larger  
than the other—bow legged—long visage,  
roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is  
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very hea-  
vy made—has a small dent in one of his jaws,  
opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, &  
took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty  
dollars will be given for securing him in jail,  
and reasonable expenses if brought home to  
me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Haw-  
kins, in Lexington—this supposed he will go  
to the state of Ohio.  
**THO: B. SCOTT.**  
December 14, 1810.



**STILLS FOR SALE.**  
AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY  
OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHO has by the late arrivals received a  
large assortment of COPPER AND TIN and has  
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first  
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-  
cumstance he can with full confidence assure  
his friends and the public, that any work done  
by him will be executed in a superior manner,  
to any done in this State heretofore.

**M. FISHEL:**  
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &  
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or  
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)  
be forced.  
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



**Fresh Medicine,**  
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-  
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of  
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

**The Iceland Moss,**  
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions  
and Phtific.

**Also for Sale,**  
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,  
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.  
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.  
**Andrew McCalla**

**APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF  
THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
FOR  
Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,  
General Instructor,  
Masonic Constitutions,  
Bishop's Sermons,  
Craighead's Sermon,  
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,  
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,  
Life of Ganey,  
Life of Shaw,  
Wilson's Grammar,  
Webster's Spelling books,  
New-England Primer,  
Doctrinal Catechism  
Christ's Second appearing &c.

**ALSO**  
Blank Books of any kind,  
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books  
Pamphlets on various subjects,  
Writing Paper,  
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.  
Old books rebound, and Book Binding  
generally executed on short notice.  
August 17th, 1810

**FULLING MILL.**

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and  
customers for former favours, wishes to  
inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's  
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where  
the advantage of a constant current of water  
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business  
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than  
he has heretofore done. For the convenience  
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual  
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving  
bales—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at  
r. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.  
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day  
of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He  
will also attend once a week to receive cloth  
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her  
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month  
or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident  
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to  
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-  
ties in finishing such cloth as may be com-  
mitted to his care with neatness and speed.  
**JOHN KENNEDY.**  
November 26th, 1810.

**NOTICE**  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A  
Nail Manufactory

IN the house in which George Norton has  
carried on that business for 4 years past, on  
Market street, near the market house, and  
next door to Messrs. Haltstead and Meglone's  
store, where they will always keep a supply of  
the best cut and wrought nails, sprigs and  
tacks of every description—also, hoes, axes,  
drawing chains, wheel irons, waffle irons,  
Pittsburgh castings, screw augurs and Dorsey  
bar iron, which they will sell low either by  
wholesale or retail.  
**WM. FRITCHART & Co.**  
Lexington, Jan. 11th, 1811.

**JAMES ROBERT,  
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH**  
—INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has removed to the store lately  
occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3  
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will  
consistently keep an elegant assortment of Gold  
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated  
Ware of every description, and newest fashions  
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable  
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared  
to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-  
siness—and will warrant his work to be well  
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-  
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-  
vor him with their custom, may depend upon  
having their work done with neatness and dis-  
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2  
good workmen, in the above line of business;  
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character,  
will be taken as apprentices.  
August 6th, 1810.

**Commission Store,**  
In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch  
Bank.

**WALDEMARD MENTELLE**  
Has just received by the latest arrivals, and  
opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as  
**DRY GOODS;**

Among which, are the following.

**FLANDERS** fine hemp linen  
Queen's and China ware  
Sugar of different kinds  
Tapioca and Hyson teas  
White and red lead  
Spanish whitening and patent yellow  
Spanish brown and painter's brushes  
With a constant supply of Flax seed oil  
Spirit of turpentine  
Madeira Wine  
Rum and French Brandy  
Cherry bounce and old Whiskey  
Figs, raisins and almonds  
Pickled Oysters  
Mackerel and shad  
Best Lancaster snuff  
Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery  
Looking glasses with and without frames  
Coach and clock glasses.  
Gilt frames and elegant  
Paintings & engravings  
Toys for children  
Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles  
Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as  
usual  
Diaper table cloths  
Pittsburgh beer and  
Milford's imperial wash for the tops of  
boots.  
Always on hand a quantity of  
**GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.**  
August 18, 1810.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

of the 27th December last, a likely yellow boy  
about 21 years of age, named  
**JERRY.**

About five feet seven or eight inches high;  
sharp nose, tolerable large mouth—when he  
laughs he is apt to shut his teeth together, has  
a down look when closely examined, hollow  
eyes—he is a tolerable shoemaker, and plays  
on the violin a little—took with him sundry  
clothing, viz. a tolerable good wool hat, one  
pair dark velvet pantaloons, one pair white  
corduroy ditto, one half worn cotton casimer  
coat, an old great coat with a velvet cape and  
sundry other clothing not recollected. It  
is probable he has procured a forged pass. It  
is presumed he will make to the state of O-  
hio. The above reward will be given to any  
person who will bring him to my farm in  
Montgomery county, near Mount Sterling, and  
all reasonable expenses paid, or half of the a-  
bove reward, if lodged in any jail in the state  
so that I get him.

**JNO. PEEBLES.**  
January 23, 1811.

**DISEASES CURED.**

**Lee's Genuine Family Medicines,**  
CELEBRATED for curing most dis-  
orders to which the human body is liable,  
continue to be prepared and sold, whole-  
sale and retail at LEE's old established  
patent and family Medicine Store, No.  
56 Maiden Lane, New-York, and sold in  
Kentucky, by appointment of the prop-  
rietors at **Waldemard Mentelle's** store in  
Lexington and at **Dudley, Trigg & Dud-**  
ley's store in Frankfort. By applying at  
these stores purchasers can be supplied  
with the genuine, reparations of the late  
Richard Lee, which for many years past  
have proved superior to any medicines  
hitherto discovered, both in the safety of  
their operation and certainty of produc-  
ing cures, as the many recommendations  
and certificates before the public fully  
prove.

**FITS CAUSED BY WORMS.**  
The extraordinary cure my wife has ex-  
perienced by the use of Hamilton's Worm  
Destroying Lozenges ought to be made  
public for the benefit of those who may  
be afflicted in a similar manner; with this  
intention I now inform you she had been  
subject to severe convulsions in fits upwards  
of twenty years. These fits were appar-  
ently brought on by trifling circumstan-  
ces. A drink of cold water, or stumbling  
in walking has often occasioned a recur-  
rence of a fit, and their frequency was  
such as to render her incapable of all bu-  
siness. Hamilton's worm lozenges be-  
coming celebrated in my neighbourhood,  
were administered, and a quantity of  
small worms and matter were brought a-  
way, which had no doubt been the cause  
of her fits; she having had none since the  
lozenges were taken. Nearly two years  
have elapsed, and my wife continues free  
from fits, and has become very healthy.  
Wishing these circumstances may be  
serviceable in extending the knowledge of  
your excellent medicine.  
I am, &c.  
**JOHN SHOTWELL.**  
Mrs. H. Lee, widow of  
Richard Lee, N. York.  
Railway, Aug. 27.

**HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
FOR COUGHS, &c.

Asthma, sore throats, and a host of disorders  
of the breast and lungs, is recommended  
as an unparalleled remedy. A single tri-  
al will prove that it restores the deter-  
mination of the fluids to the surface of the  
body, and brings on the common health-  
ful perspiration; that it dislodges and  
evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mu-  
cus, strengthens the weakened vessels of  
the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious ho-  
mours which irritates them, and finally  
discharges it. Thus striking at the root  
of the disorder, the symptoms are of course  
effectually and permanently conquered,  
the reverse of common medicines which  
weaken the constitution, and give strength  
to the disorder, for the sake of moderating  
for the present, some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted  
with the hooping cough, this discovery is  
of the first magnitude, as it affords im-  
mediate relief, checks the progress, and in a  
short time entirely removes the most cru-  
el disorder to which children are liable.  
The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and  
the dose so small that no difficulty arises  
in taking it.

**Selected Recommendations.**

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead Hill,  
near Baltimore, had been a long time dan-  
gerously indisposed, and was reduced to  
the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch  
that his recovery appeared extremely  
doubtful. His complaint, which seemed  
to be affections of the breast and lungs,  
and general debility occasioned thereby,  
yielded little, but rather progressed, un-  
der the treatment of several physicians;  
when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his  
distressing cough was immediately allevi-  
ated and every other symptom rapidly sub-  
dued. Four or five bottles entirely re-  
moved his complaints, and restored him  
to an excellent state of health and strength  
which he has for upwards of a year past  
enjoyed without interruption.

From **Lutbar Martin Esq.** attorney-gene-  
ral of the state of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating  
my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir—it has  
been used in my family for two or three  
years past, with uniform success, when-  
ever colds, coughs or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary. I have  
myself found it an excellent and agreeable  
remedy for a very painful and troublesome  
affection of the breast, accompanied with  
soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing. On these accounts I do not  
hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir  
as a valuable medicine, and deserving pub-  
lic attention.

**CHAR MARTIN.**

**ITCH CURED**

By once using **Lee's Sovereign Ointment.**  
The proprietor informs those persons and  
families who are suffering under this dis-  
ease (against the infection of which no  
person is safe) that if this ointment is used  
at night, on going to bed it never fails to  
perform a cure by the following morning,  
as thousands who have used it during the  
last ten years can testify. The peculiar  
excellencies of this infallible remedy for  
the itch, over every other, are the cer-  
tainty of a cure by a single application; the  
ingredients being so innocent as to be  
applied with perfect safety to the tender-  
est infant, and its being not only free from  
any offensive smell but equally agreeable  
with the pleasantest pomatum.

**DR. HAMILTON'S**

**GRAND RESTORATIVE.**

Which the inventor confidently recom-  
mends as an invaluable medicine for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of  
various complaints which result from dissi-  
ipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, tri-  
stence in climates unfavourable to the  
constitution, the immoderate use of tea,  
frequent intoxication, or any destructive  
intemperance, the unskillful or excessive  
use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to  
females at a certain period of life, bad ly-  
ings-in, &c.

Hahn's true and genuine German **CORN-  
PLASTER**; an infallible remedy for  
corns; speedily removing them, foot  
and branch, without giving any pain.  
Hamilton's **ESSENCE OF MUSTARD**  
for the rheumatism, gout, palsy, swell-  
ing, numbness &c.

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS;** the only rem-  
edy yet discovered which gives imme-  
diate and lasting relief in the most se-  
vere instances.

**HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.**

For removing biliousness, bile, &c. and  
cleansing the stomach and bowels.

The above well known medicines con-  
tinue to be faithfully prepared from the  
recipes of the late Richard Lee, by Han-  
nah Lee, his widow, and are for sale whole-  
sale, at

**Lee's Patent and Family Medicine  
Store, New York,**

Where may be seen an extensive list of  
recommendations and cures, certified by  
some of the most respectable characters in  
the United States.  
A liberal discount allowed to Drug-  
gists and wholesale purchasers.

Sold in Kentucky by appointment of the pro-  
prietor, at

**Waldemard Mentelle's Store**

LEXINGTON, AND AT  
**Dudley, Trigg & Dudley's Store,**  
IN FRANKFORT.

**WILSON'S GRAMMAR**  
For Sale at this Office.

## FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

## VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing schr. *Aurora-Louis*, Skiddy, in 26 days from Bordeaux, which port she left on the first of January. Capt. S. has obligingly favored the editors of the *Mercuriale* with French papers to the 25th of December, from which we have translated every article of any importance.

Our French papers contain London dates to the 16th of December. The King of England was represented to be slowly recovering. It was also expected a regency would be appointed in England, and that a complete change in the ministry would take place.

The United States frigate *Essex*, which carried out the President's proclamation of the repeal of the non-intercourse with France, arrived at L'Orient on the 5th of December, and the messenger arrived in Paris on the 12th. The President's proclamation had been published throughout the French empire, and was received with great joy.

Nothing had transpired from the French government, relating to the American affairs, after the receipt of the President's proclamation—and no change was known to have taken place since our last advices.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 16.

Arrived, the American schr. *Liberty*, Sherer, from Philadelphia, with 128 bales of cotton—and the *Friendship*, from Baltimore, with 752 bags of coffee, and dyewood.

DECEMBER 22.

The *Clio*, under American flag, 119 tons, has been shipwrecked and taken possession of by a French privateer.

DECEMBER 24.

The American schr. *Bird*, capt. Evans, with a cargo of cotton, indigo, sugar, coffee, campeachy, &c. has entered our river from Salem.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

The American flag of truce, Catherine Ray, capt. Malterson, at L'Orient for the United States, has delayed her departure until the 15th February at the request of several of the passengers.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.

A great part of the city of Mohilow was reduced to ashes on the 19th of October last.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The king has had a very good night, and his majesty is better this morning than he was yesterday.

DECEMBER 18.

His majesty has slept little, and continues in the same state as yesterday.

(Signed as usual.)

An American vessel which has arrived at Portsmouth, brings news from Lisbon more recent by three days than received by the *Jupiter*. We learn that there has been no important change in the position of Massena's army. His rear-guard has established itself behind the *Zerze*, as far as *Puphet*. The head quarters of the English continue to be at *Cartago*.

It is almost certain that all the operations of the campaign are suspended for one or two months. Massena has taken, without finding any obstacles, a position which Lord Wellington himself declared to be impregnable.

In case of a regency, the following changes are spoken of in the first political circles, as likely to take place for composing the new ministry:—First lord of the treasury, Lord Holland; lord chancellor, Sir Arthur Pigot; president of the council, the Duke of Bedford; the three secretaries of state, Lord Grenville, Earl Grey, and the right hon. G. Ponsonby; chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Huskisson; first lord of the admiralty, Earl St. Vincent; grand master of the ordnance, Earl Moira; treasurer of the navy, Mr. Sheridan; lord chamberlain, the Marquis of Hertford; grand equerry, the Duke of Northumberland; lord privy seal, Earl Spencer; lord lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Darnley; chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Wm. Adam; master of the wardrobe, Lord Dundas; attorney general, Mr. Garrow; solicitor-general, Mr. Jekyll; president of the board of control, Mr. Tierney.

It is said that if his majesty's health shall not be sufficiently re-established to enable him to prorogue Parliament by commission on Thursday [24th] there will be on that day another adjournment until Monday next; after the physicians of his majesty shall have been examined before the privy council.

DECEMBER 16.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Lord Wellington, dated Cartago, Dec. 15, at which time no change had taken place between the two armies. Massena had fortified Santaran, and added new works. It is believed he waits for reinforcements. There have been some skirmishes in the environs of Baylen, but without any important result.

From the *New-York Evening Post*.

PARIS.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the tenth December, 1810.

The sitting was opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; his serene highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire presided.

Their excellencies the Duke de Cadore, Minister of foreign relations, the Count Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, Minister of State, and the Count Caffarelli, Counsellor of State, were introduced.

His serene highness the Prince Arch Chancellor, president, caused the following message to be read.

Message from his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

SENATORS.

I order my Minister of Foreign relations to make you acquainted with the different circumstances which render necessary the union of Holland to the empire.

The orders published by the British Council in 1806 and 1807, have torn in pieces the public law of Europe; a new

order of things governs the Universe—New guarantees having become necessary to me; the annexation of the mouths of the Scheldt, of the Meuse, of the Rhine, of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe to the Empire; the establishment of an internal navigation with the Baltic, have appeared to me to be the first and most important.

I have caused to be drawn up the plan of a canal, which shall be executed within five years, and which shall join the Baltic to the Seine.

Indemnities shall be given to the Princess who may be affected by this grand measure, which necessity enjoins, and which strengthens the frontiers of my empire upon the Baltic on the right.

Before taking these determinations, I intimated them to England; she knew that the only method of maintaining the independence of Holland was to recall her orders in council of 1806 and 1807, or to return at length to pacific sentiments. But that power has been dealt to the voice of her own interests, as well as to the cry of Europe.

I hoped to be able to establish a cartel of exchange of prisoners between France and England, and subsequently to profit by the residence of the two commissioners at Paris and at London, in order to bring about an accommodation between the two countries. My hope has been frustrated. I have found in the mode of negotiation of the English government, nothing but craft and bad faith.

The annexation of the Valais is a foreseen consequence of the immense labors which I have for these ten years past caused to be carried on in that part of the Alps. At the time of my act of mediation, I separated the Valais from the Helvetic confederation, as I then had in view a measure so useful to France and to Italy.

Extract from the report of the minister of foreign relations, (Chamagney Duke of Cadore) to his majesty the emperor and king, dated Paris, 8th of December, 1810.

Sire—As long as England shall persist in her orders in council, your majesty will persist in your decrees. Your majesty will oppose to the blockade of the coasts, the continental blockade, and to the pillage on the seas, the confiscation of English merchandizes upon the continent.

It is my duty to say so to your majesty; your majesty cannot henceforth hope to recall your enemies to more moderate ideas, otherwise than by your perseverance in this system.

On the foregoing the editor of the *National*

Intelligence makes the following remarks:

Suppose this extract to have been fairly made, or to be complete in itself, of which we have some doubt, as the translation appears to have been made in haste, and may be materially affected by the clause preceding or following it in the report; supposing this, we will observe, as the generality of its terms may be, that the extract is not a fair one, and that the editor has not done justice to the original. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that France will fulfill with good faith her engagement to repeal those decrees—and as presumptive evidence may be mentioned in fact, that no vessel has been seized within our knowledge, under either of these decrees, subsequent to the first of November, the period of revocation by France, unless under circumstances which would have occasioned its seizure had no such decrees ever existed. This extract in fact has no relation to decrees operating on the ocean—the phraseology is expressly confined to the continent, & precludes the idea of any other decrees by the antithesis to the English blockades pillage on the ocean, &c. to which the emperor will oppose rigorous measures on the continent, such as burning British goods, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 17.

COMMUNICATION.

It is very difficult to obtain any thing like a correct statement of the damages done by the banditti on the coast. They commenced their depredations on the night of the 8th inst. at Mr. Andry's—killed young Mr. Andry, and wounded the old gentleman. After seizing some public arms that was in one of Mr. Andry's stores, and breaking sideboards and liquor stores, and getting half drunk, they marched down the coast, from plantation to plantation, plundering and destroying property on their way; the inhabitants generally made their escape, and the banditti continued on their march until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday when they arrived at the plantation of Mr. Cadit Fortier, there they halted, (having marched upwards of five leagues) and commenced killing poultry, cooking, eating, drinking and rioting.

When the alarm reached the city, much confusion was manifested. No regular corps of military, in order nor discipline, yet with a strong disposition was shown by many to render every service in their power. The most active citizens armed themselves, and in about an hour after the alarm (although the weather was extremely bad) commenced their march, their force not exceeding thirty men mounted on tolerable horses, but were continually reinforcing as they progressed up the coast. The road for two or three leagues was crowded with carriages and carts full of people, making their escape from the ravages of the banditti—negroes, half naked, up to their knees in mud, with large packages on their heads driving along towards the city. The accounts we received were various. Fear and panic had seized those that were making their escape, and it was not possible to make any estimate of the force of the brigands. Some stated them to be 500 strong, and that at least one half of them were armed with sabres and cane knives.

When we had arrived within a league of Mr. Fortier's, where the banditti were resting, our numbers had increased to near one hundred, but badly armed and accoutred. Major Derington, of the United States Infantry, was named as our commandant—but indeed it was but a name for he was decidedly of the opinion, that we ought not to attack the enemy with the small force we had until daylight; in this opinion he was supported by the best informed characters in the detachment, but without avail, for some of those who were for attacking, had advanced. The Major gave orders to prepare for action, (this was about eight o'clock at night) and at the moment when every disposition was making for the

attack General Hampton arrived, and decided against attacking them until the infantry could be brought up; this he was not able to effect, although every exertion was made, until 4 o'clock in the morning—the clouds had dispersed, the moon shone clear, and it was excessively cold the arms of the United States troops glittered in the moon beam, and must have been the cause of the brigands' discovering us—for soon after the foot filed off to take them in the rear, they rung the alarm bell, and with a degree of extraordinary silence for such a rabble, commenced and effected their retreat up the coast.

When we were in possession of the ground where the brigands had been committing their ravages all night, our troops and horses were so exhausted, that they were unable to pursue the fugitives; however, by the activity of the militia above, and the promptness of Major Milton, and the regular force under his command, that day and the next, the whole of the banditti were routed, killed, wounded and dispersed, and every thing is now tranquil.

In this melancholy affair, but two citizens have fallen by the hands of those brigands, and three dwelling houses burned; not a single sugar house nor sugar works were molested. The poor wretches who were concerned in the depredations have paid for their crimes—upwards of one hundred, if generally supposed, have been killed and hung, and more will be executed. This loss alone is immense to the planters, as the most active, prime slaves, were concerned or joined the poor deluded miscreants who first commenced the ravages.

JANUARY 21.

An accurate enumeration was taken on Thursday last, of the negroes killed and missing, from Mr. Fortier's to Mr. Andry's and is as follows, viz.

Killed and executed,	66
Missing,	17
Sent to New-Orleans for trial	16
	99

From this statement the loss is not so great as we first calculated it to be. Those reported missing are supposed generally to be dead in the woods, as many bodies have been seen by the patrols.

We are sorry to learn that a ferocious sanguinary disposition marked the character of some of the inhabitants. Civilized man ought to remember well his standing, and never let himself sink down to the level of a savage; our laws are summary enough and let them govern.

NATCHEZ, JANUARY 7, 1811.

We have received certain information, that a Revolution is progressing in the Spanish provinces of Mexico. The inhabitants we understand are much divided, and that there have been several skirmishes between the two parties; of the particulars we have not been informed. We are told, however, that it is very general, & extends to the frontier provinces on the Sabine, where there have been several bloody battles. The source of our information, are private letters from Natchitoches.

The Legislature of South Carolina is now in session. By the comptroller General's Report it appears that there is in the two treasuries of that state, two hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-seven cents. A bill is now on its passage making an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum towards establishing a professorship of Chemistry in the College of Columbia; Another providing for the Education at that College of a certain number of orphan children, to be selected by the commissioners of the Orphan House in Charleston; A bill making the punishment death for murdering a Negro; A bill to render members of the Legislature incapable of being appointed to any office in the gift of the Legislature was lost by a majority of one vote in the Senate. The Assembly gave 4,000 dollars to the sufferers by fire in Charleston. John Taylor, Esq. has been elected Senator of the United States in the place of Gen. Sumpter resigned. Bills are before the Legislature for incorporating two more Banks. The House of Representatives have ordered the hon. Hugh Rutledge and Wm. H. Gibbs to be impeached, but it does not appear for what offence.

## TAX ON BANK STOCK.

The Newark and New-Brunswick Banks have it seems, "taken wit in their anger," and paid their respective taxes. The Trenton Bank has, as was expected, also paid its quota. The tax it will be recollected, was the half of one per cent upon the capital actually subscribed, and paid in. That capital, and the tax paid, are as follows:

Bank of Capital.	Tax.
Newark 235,000	1175
Brunswick 215,000	1075
Trenton 188,740	893 70
	612,740 3093 70

The Jersey Bank, whose capital amounts to three times as much as all the others together, has not paid, and it is said will not. The gentlemen who composed it were perfectly willing to accept of and employ all the privileges which our government would give them—privileges which they could not obtain in their own state, but when asked to contribute their mite to the support of the government which gave them those privileges, they refused! The sooner we are rid of such ungrateful and unreasonable institutions the better—we can readily supply their places with others more equitable and accommodating—and we hope the report may be true that the Jersey Bank will be withdrawn from this state. If, however, it cannot get a charter in New York—it will have "bit its own nose off to spite its face"—or should it be compelled to pay two hundred thousand dollars for a charter there, (as is rumored) its removal will be like a leap "out of the frying pan into the fire."

(Trenton American.)

The Banking system is of importance to any country if properly understood, and directed to promote the public good. Our republic has flourished beyond example; and our banks have no doubt contributed their influence in promoting the interests of commerce. These institutions are powerful engines, and it is the interests of all classes to weigh their magnitude, their good and their evil tendency—their good tendency if under the direction of persons of prob-

ity, and who will pursue the great interests of the community without partiality—their evil tendency when blended with the complicated interests of government, and when under the control of mere monied speculators and usurers, whose influence in those institutions is too often directed to promote their own immediate advantage, while that influence goes to injure and oppress many of our merchants and mechanics. These hints are not mere invectives, there is but too much truth in the allusion. The prominent arguments in favour of these institutions, are, their utility to advance the public interest; but what public good is derived when we know that many of the directors of these institutions are notorious usurers—that they are the means why hundreds of good notes are rejected time after time in most if not all the existing banks;—this is not the least of the evil; from facts as notorious as the light of day those same usurious directors of banks are in the habit of purchasing the very notes that are rejected. What does this imply? and what must be the consequence in a great commercial and trading metropolis? How often have the merchants and mechanics of New-York trembled? And how frequently are they compelled to make immense sacrifices with a view to support their credit? All this time these Shylocks are sucking the very vitals of the community, & turning the funds of institutions expressly designed for the public good, and so intended by the legislature, to their own individual profit, and at the same time oppressing and accelerating the ruin of many of our wealthy citizens. This part of our subject imperiously demands the attention of our citizens and the interposition of authority. As long as our banks are posted with money-brokers as directors in any portion, so long as will the public alternately suffer and be deprived of those benefits to which they are entitled. *Columbian.*

Various are the conjectures respecting the present situation of the armies in Portugal: there can be little doubt, however, but that the French arms will be triumphant. Massena is a veteran captain, who has seen much service, & borne the brunt of many a hard-fought battle. The objects for which he contends, are of the first magnitude. To him is committed the important and responsible trust, of giving to the laurels of France additional verdure, or suffering them to fade, after the glory of so many conquests. Add to this his great personal inducements. The present campaign exalts him to a throne, give. What would not such a General as Massena do, under circumstances like these? What prodigies of valor would he not display? Though the British lines of defence were ten times stronger than they are represented to be, he would seize the victorious standard, and imitating the heroism of Napoleon at the bridge of Arcola, he would rush forward, exclaiming to his soldiers, "Follow your General!" *Dem. Press*

## IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

February 5th, 1811

On motion of Mr. Crawford, the following papers were read and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER, 29th Jan. 1811.

The hon. Albert Gallatin,

SIR,

The committee of the Senate, to whom has been referred the memorial of the president and directors of the Bank of the U. States, praying for a renewal of their charter, have directed me to request you to state to the committee, whether, in your opinion, the renewal of the said charter, will not greatly facilitate the collection of the revenue, and promote the public welfare. In complying with this request, it is expected that you will furnish the committee with the facts and reasoning upon which your opinion has been formed; together with such other information upon this subject, as may be in your possession.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient and very humble servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

LETTER.

Treasury Department, Jan. 30th, 1811.

SIR,

Having already in a report to the Senate of 2d March, 1809, expressed my opinion in favor of a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, an opinion which remains unchanged, I can only add a few explanatory remarks in answer to the inquiries of the committee, as stated in your letter of yesterday.

The banking system is now firmly established, and, in its ramifications, extends to every part of the U. States. Under that system, the assistance of banks appears to me necessary for the punctual collection of the revenue, and for the safe keeping and transmission of public monies. That the punctuality of payments is principally due to banks, is a fact generally acknowledged. It is, to a certain degree, enforced by the refusal of credit at the custom house, so long as a former revenue bond actually due, remains unpaid. But I think, nevertheless, that in order to ensure that precision in the collection, on which depends a corresponding discharge of the public engagements, it would, if no use was made of banks, be found necessary to abolish altogether the credit now given on the payment of duties: a measure which would affect the commercial capital, and fall heavily on the consumers. That the public monies are safely being weekly deposited in banks, in

stead of accumulating in the hands of collectors, is self evident. And their transmission, whenever this may be wanted for the purpose of making payments in other places, than those of collection, cannot, with any convenience be effected on a large scale in an extensive country, except through the medium of banks, or of persons acting as bankers.

The question therefore is, whether a bank incorporated by the United States, or a number of banks incorporated by the several states, be most convenient for those purposes.

State banks may be used, and must in case of a non-renewal of the charter, be used by the treasury. Preparatory arrangements have already been made to that effect; and it is believed, that the ordinary business will be transacted through their medium, with less convenience, and in some respects with perhaps less safety than at present, but without any insuperable difficulty. The difference with respect to safety, results from the organization of the Bank of the United States, by which it is responsible for the money deposited in any of its branches, whilst each of the state banks which may be employed, will be responsible only for the sums in its own hands. Thus the Bank of the United States is now answerable for the monies collected at New Orleans, and deposited there in its branch, a security which will be lost under a different arrangement. Nor will the U. S. have any other controul over the manner in which the business of the banks may be conducted, than what may result from the power of withdrawing the public deposits; and they will lose that which a charter or a dependence on the general government for a charter now gives over the Bank of the U. States. The facility of obtaining such accommodations as may at times be wanted, will for the same reason be lessened, and the national power will to that extent be impaired. It may be added, that even for the ordinary business of receiving and transmitting public monies, the use of a state bank may be forbidden by the state, and that loans to the U. States are by many of the charters forbidden, without a special permission from the state.

As it is not perceived on the other hand, that a single advantage will accrue to the public from the change, no reason presents itself, on the ground of expediency, why an untried system should be substituted to one under which the treasury business has so long been conducted with perfect security to the United States, and great convenience not only to the officers, but also to all those who have had payments of a public nature to make or to receive.

It does not seem necessary to advert to the particular objections made against the present charter, as these may easily be obviated by proper alterations. What has been called a national bank, or, in other words, a new bank of the United States, instead of the existing one, may be obtained by such alterations. The capital may be extended and more equally distributed: new stockholders may be substituted, to the foreigners, as had been suggested in the report of 2d March, 1809; and any other modifications which may be thought expedient, may be introduced, without interrupting the operations of the institution now in being, and without disturbing all the commercial concerns of the country.

If indeed the Bank of the United States could be removed without affecting either its numerous debtors, the other monied institutions, or the circulation of the country, the ordinary fiscal operations of government would not be materially deranged, and might be carried on by means of another general bank, or of state banks. But the transition will be attended with much individual and probably with no inconsiderable public injury. It is impossible that an institution which circulates thirteen millions of dollars, and to whom the merchants owe fourteen, should terminate its operations, particularly in the present unfavorable state of the American commerce, and after the great losses lately experienced abroad, without giving a serious shock to commercial, banking and national credit. It is not intended to overstate the extent of an evil which there are no certain data to appreciate. And without expatiating on the fatal and unavoidable effects on individuals; without dwelling on the inconvenience of repaying at this time to Europe a capital of seven millions; and without adverting to other possible dangers of a more general nature, it appears sufficient to state, that the same body of men who owe fourteen millions of dollars to the Bank, owe also ten or twelve to the United States, on which the receipts into the treasury for this year altogether depend; and that, exclusively of absolute failures, it is improbable that both debts can be punctually paid at the same time. Nor must be forgotten that the approaching non-importation will considerably lessen the efficiency of the provision by which subsequent credits are refused to importers who have not discharged former revenue bonds. Upon the whole, a perfect conviction is felt that in the critical situation of the country, new evils ought not to be superadded, and a perilous experiment be attempted, unless required by an imperious necessity.

In these hasty remarks I have not adverted to the question of constitutionality, which is not a subject of discussion for the secretary of the treasury. Permit me, however, for my own sake, simply to state, that the bank charter having, for a number of years, been acted upon or acquiesced in as if constitutional by all the constituted authorities of the nation, and thinking myself the use of banks to be at present necessary for the exercise of the legitimate powers of the general government, the continuance of a bank of the United States has not, in the view which I have been able to take of the subject, appeared to me to be unconstitutional.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,

Chairman, in Senate.

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 8th of March will be sold at public auction, my stock of H. H. Bates Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one Wagon, two stails and tubs, and all my farming utensils. Nine months credit will be given. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, at Masterson's station, five miles from Lexington, between the Lexington and Georgetown roads.

EDWARD BEATTY.

February 11th, 1811.

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"True to his clasp—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1811

MARRIED—On Thursday the 7th inst by the Rev. Jacob Creath, ABRAHAM BOWMAN, Esq. to Miss NANCY GATEWOOD, both of Fayette county.

We have been requested to state that Judge Monroe will be here at the next circuit court; he has been detained at Cincinnati for some time, from indisposition.

MANUFACTURES, &c. OF FAYETTE.  
Tanneries, 9; Distilleries, 139; Looms, 1,039; Wool, Hemp, Flax and Cotton Cloth, 207,687 yards; Hemp raised, 595 tons; Maple sugar, 94,775 pounds; Gun powder mills, 5; Fulling mills, 5; Oil mills, 1; Paper mills, 1; Rope walks, 13; Bagging factories, 5; Cotton and Wool Spinning mills, 6; Wool Carding machines going by horses, 5; Cut Nail factories, 2; Hat factories, 4.

Through the politeness of Col. CROCKETT, we have been furnished with the "Aggregate amount of each description of persons in Kentucky," also, a "Schedule of its Manufacturing Establishments, Manufactures and annual productions." Although an idea may readily be formed from those documents of the increased wealth and prosperity of our state; the one relating to manufactures is certainly in many respects far from being perfect. Many manufacturing and mechanical establishments are totally omitted, which are carried on very extensively in Lexington and other parts of the state;—such for instance as the manufacture of Hats—of Boots and Shoes—of Copper and Tin—of Iron and Steel—of Cabinet Ware—of Windsor and Fancy Chairs—of School and other Books—of Candles and Soap—of Chewing Tobacco and Segars—of Gold and Silver Ware—of Saddlery—of Conches & other Pleasure Carriages, &c. &c. [Reporter.

#### CENSUS OF KENTUCKY.

Free White Males.  
Under 10 years of age, 65,134—Of 10 and under 16 years, 26,804—Of 16 and under 26 years, 29,772—Of 26 and under 45 years, 29,553—Of 45 years and upwards, 17,542—Total of White Males, 8,805.  
Free White Females.  
Under 10 years of age, 60,776—Of 10 and under 16 years, 25,745—Of 16 and under 26 years, 29,511—Of 26 and under 45 years, 25,930—Of 45 years and upwards, 13,492—Total of White Females, 155,432.  
Free White Males, 165,805  
Free White Females, 155,432  
Free persons of colour, 1,713  
Slaves, 80,561  
Total population of Kentucky, 406,511

#### MANUFACTURES, &c.

Tanneries, 9; Distilleries, 139; Looms, 1,039; Wool, Hemp, Flax and Cotton Cloth, 207,687 yards; Hemp raised, 595 tons; Maple sugar, 94,775 pounds; Gun powder mills, 5; Fulling mills, 5; Oil mills, 1; Paper mills, 1; Rope walks, 13; Bagging factories, 5; Cotton and Wool Spinning mills, 6; Wool Carding machines going by horses, 5; Cut Nail factories, 2; Hat factories, 4.  
Number, 2,000; gallons of whiskey made, 2,220,773; value, 740,242 dollars.  
Wool, Hemp, Flax and Cotton Cloth.  
Number of looms, 24,450; yards made, 4,633,375; value, 2,057,081 dollars.  
Hemp.  
Number of tons, 5,735; value, 690,600 dollars.  
Maple Sugar.  
Number of pounds, 2,471,647; value, 508,932 dollars.  
Gun Powder Mills.  
Number, 53; pounds of powder, 115,706; value, 38,561 dollars.  
Fulling Mills.  
Number, 33; yards of fulling cloth, 53,633; value, 78,407 dollars.  
Salt Works.  
Number, 56; bushels of salt, 324,870; value, 324,870 dollars.  
Salt Petre.  
Number of pounds, 201,937; value, 33,648 dollars.  
Oil Mills.  
Number, 9; gallons of oil, 4,603; value, 4,603 dollars.  
Paper Mills.  
Number, 6; reams of paper, 6,200; value, 18,600 dollars.  
Rope Works.  
Number, 38; tons of cordage, 1,991; value, 398,408 dollars.  
Manufactories of Cotton Bagging.  
Number, 13; yards of bagging, 433,750; value, 159,445 dollars.  
Cotton & Wool Spinning Mills.  
Number, 15; number of spindles, 1,636.  
Wool Carding Machines going by horses.  
Number, 22; pounds of wool carded, 75,100.  
Cotton Picking Machines.  
Number, 14; pounds of cleaned cotton, 159,300.  
Iron Works.  
Forges, 3; fornaes, 4; tons of castings, 500; value, 30,000 dollars; tons of bar iron, 150; value, 30,000 dollars; Cut Nail factories, 11; tons of nails, 87; value, 33,600 dollars.  
Amounting to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS of dollars annually.

James J. Wilson, Esq. has introduced into the House of Representatives of the New Jersey Legislature, a resolution similar to those passed by the states of Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, against the renewal of the Charter of the United States Bank. The Baltimore American states, that the grand Jury for Washington county, D. C. made a presentment against the honourable John Randolph, for an assault on the hon. W. Alston. Mr. Randolph agreed to submit his case to the Circuit Court for the district. The judgement pronounced by chief Justice Cranch was to this effect: "The court did not consider it a case between two members of Congress, but between two

private gentlemen. It was for each House of Congress to protect the privileges of its members. Taking into view, therefore, the circumstances which had transpired during the examination of evidence, and which were calculated to mitigate the offence, the court had determined to impose a fine of ten dollars on Mr. Randolph."

The importation of Merino Sheep into this country is still continued—a number have recently arrived in our eastern sea ports.

A bill allowing the introduction of Slaves into the State of Virginia under certain circumstances, such as by demise, marriage &c. has passed both houses of the Legislature of that state.

A member of Congress, in a letter to the editor of the Raleigh Register, alluding to the U. S. Bank Charter—says, "In Senate, the vote will be nice; it has lost ground within two weeks; it seems to be discovered, that the enemies of Mr. Madison were friendly to its success, considering him as committed on the subject.—They are certainly laying the ground work to oppose his next election; and although powerful, taking the different factions together, combined in that object, I think they will fail in fortifying themselves with the means of attack. They are a set of deep, designing, shrewd, political calculators, to be overawed by nothing but the strength and numbers to be brought into the field against them."

The insurrection of the Negroes at New Orleans, has been suppressed. A letter from Malta, in a New York paper, states that all the American property recently seized at Tunis, in consequence of the affair of the American ship Liberty, is liberated and every thing placed on its former footing.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 9. The discussion of the bill supplementary to the act concerning commercial intercourse has not been resumed in the House of Representatives.

The new bill originating in the Senate, for extending the charter of the Bank of the United States, is made the order of the day for Monday next.

M. Surruier, the gentleman who is to succeed General Turreau, as minister from France to the U. States, has arrived at Norfolk.

It is understood that Gen. Turreau will shortly return to France.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR, The very great satisfaction which I have lately enjoyed from witnessing the representation of several Dramatic pieces at our Infant Theatre, induces me to trouble you with a remark or two, which I have deposited in your communication box.

The various scenes of vice and folly common in our little town, are more or less known to the greatest stranger; as well as the eager desire of the young to enter into any and every species of dissipation, wearing the appearance of novelty, under the mask of pleasure or amusement. It may be unnecessary to advert to the extremes into which those specious pretenses have often led the unthinking part of our sex, some of whom appear to be under the influence of fatal infatuation. Alas! a little sober reflection on this subject will place the habits and practices of some of your neighbours in a very humiliating point of view; and more good too would result therefrom, than a score of moralizing essays.

Under those circumstances, I presume the importance of a Theatrical establishment will be readily admitted, as the utility of it must be obvious to all. The most pleasing and instructive lessons of morality are to be obtained at a well regulated Theatre; and the frailty and vices of mankind are there depicted in the strongest colours, and in too abhorrent a shape not to be detested, and perhaps shunned. It is there too that instruction and amusement are so delightfully blended, as scarcely to fail producing a good effect upon the morals of society. This truth has been acknowledged by the great, the good, and the wise, of all countries and of all ages. How evident and pleasing then, are the advantages likely to result from an establishment of this kind, at a place where the most shocking immoralities are common, and even fashionable? and where the contagious influence of bad example from those who should be guardians of the morals of the rising generation, are daily exhibited to public view?

We may now indulge a hope that the contamination will be checked, and the baneful effects of like examples, opposed by the pleasing attractions of the Drama. This is certainly a more rational and genteel enjoyment—why it should not also be more fashionable with the gentlemen than other amusements, some of them must explain.

I am not one of those who take pleasure in criticizing the acting of the players, or in making observations, to the interruption of those within hearing, who perhaps wish to hear, and see the performance. But I cannot now refrain from expressing my warmest approbation of the manner Mrs. Turner has filled several of the most arduous and difficult characters. The respectable audience at her benefit, is cer-

tainly a more satisfactory tribute, and much better evidence of public favour than the panegyric of an individual—America can boast of but few, if any actress, more chaste and correct in style. Her stage knowledge, and Dramatic talents are more extensive than usual in the interesting and laborious character of Isabella, she acquitted herself with great credit—her representation of Little Pickle, in the (Spoil'd Child) was past all praise.

With Mr. Jones, I am fully satisfied, and often much diverted. His exertions on Saturday evening do him much credit. I applauded his Dramatic (Vapid) with all my force—to the character of Shelly he did complete justice. I regret that the unfavourable state of the weather, prevented a number of his friends from attending his Benefit—his merits were indeed but half rewarded, though it manifested undeniably the respect of the audience—for nothing short of the occasion would have drawn so respectable a house, under like circumstances.

Mr. Douglas is such an old and general favorite, and the support he gives to every piece in which he appears, renders any tribute to him unnecessary—His representation of Capt. Bertram will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Kennedy is always respectable, and has deserved and obtained much popularity by never "overstepping the modesty of nature." In his Frederick, in the 4th act of "Lovers' Vows," when discovering himself to his father, he electrified the house; and from his subsequent recitation he proved that he had their feelings much under his command.

Mrs. Cipriani is respectable in old women, and is certainly highly useful to the company in many characters.

There are others who may be hereafter noticed—at present I cannot prevail on myself to undertake a full examination of their qualifications, lest I should be tedious—and a fear of being obliged to pass a negative compliment on some of them—or perhaps to give a decided and unequivocal expression of disapprobation, which would not be very pleasing to their hopes (if indeed they have any) of ever reaching notoriety. In this respect it would be proper to act hastily, as a more mature opinion, might be less to their prejudice.

I have heard the performance of the "Midnight Hour" so highly spoken of, that I am all anxiety to see it repeated, as the inclemency of the evening prevented me in the first instance as well as many others.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of Romeo & Juliet I perceive is announced for Wednesday evening's performance, to conclude with a Pantomime my expectations are much heightened; I hope to see good acting and a crowded house.

#### FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

MR. SMITH,  
A wish to eulogise the performance of the "Spoil'd Child," which gave such universal satisfaction last Saturday night, prompted the enclosed verses.—If you received as much pleasure from the efforts of the pretty boy, as I did, I'm sure you would recite them for his sake, should you even be disposed to reject their merits. The encomium is at least well placed, if it may be.  
Lexington, Feb. 15, 1811.

#### O! FORMOSE PUER

The country maid her song prepares,  
To greet her rustic swains,  
The town belle too, with anxious ears,  
Watches soft melodious airs,  
To chaunt her beaux in chains.

I too have songs, I too will raise  
My blithest strains of joy;  
Give me my lyre, that I may praise  
In these my young, my maiden lays,  
The charming actor boy.

When tragic muse, in mourning tears  
Has drown'd each sadden'd eye,  
'Tis then the darling lad appears,  
He comes, and every heart he cheers,  
And quiets every sigh.

As comes the spring so shy and coy,  
'Tis then the old winter drear,  
So comes with trembling step the boy,  
And yet some gleams of modest joy  
Beam forth 'midst clouds of fear.

Boxes and Pit their plaudits pour,  
To welcome in the lad;  
He bows—what modest fragrant flow'rs,  
Bath'd in a gen'l, vernal show'r,  
So sweetly droops his head!

What eye, but view'd in mute amazement  
Mild beauty's power to charm,  
When by applause his spirits raise;  
Then all his graces he displays,  
His smiles, like trembling sunbeam plays,  
With curling ringlets o'er his face,  
His eyes such sparkling glories grace,  
Like suns, each mental gloom they chase,  
And every bosom warm.

Is he pleas'd, who sees the artless fawn  
Its simple sports employ,  
When 'midst the sweets of vernal dawn  
It bounds along the pearl-dropp'd lawn,  
Nor fears, its heart employ?

What thought with this he pleas'd has been,  
What though those charms engage,  
No more they please, if once he's seen  
In sportive pranks, with artless mein,  
The darling of the stage.

But O! if he sings in pensive vein,  
Oppress'd by fortune stern,  
Ye doves give over—cease to "plain,"  
Ye doing swains, 'tis all in vain,  
You can't so sweetly mourn.

But when he comes with hopes elate,  
With tunes as blithe as spring,  
Ye red-birds cease—your warbling grate;  
Your merry notes I now must hate,  
Since I have heard him sing.

#### THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening Feb. 23.  
Will be presented Shakespeare's celebrated  
TRAGEDY, in five acts, of

#### Romeo & Juliet.

Romeo	Mr. Kennedy
Paris	Turner
Mercutio	Jones
Capulet	Marsh
Friar Lawrence	Foulsham
Peter	Williams
Benvolio, Balthazar, Apothecary & Tibalt	Mrs. Turner
Juliet	Mrs. Cipriani
Nurse	Lady Capulet

In the course of the piece, the GARDEN and PORTICO of Capulet's.  
In Act 5th—The Funeral procession of Juliet, in which a SOLEMN PLACE will be seen.  
A view of a CHURCH YARD, with the CONUMENT of the Capulets, by Moonlight.  
The Scenery painted by Mr. JONES.

To which will be added, (First time in Lexington) a Comic Pantomime, called

#### Harlequin's Vazaries.

OR,  
LOVE TRIUMPHANT.  
Harlequin - Mr. Williams  
Pantaloona - Marsh  
Lover - Turner  
Clown - Cipriani  
Columbine - Mrs. Turner  
Genius of the Wood - Mrs. Cipriani  
Cupid - Miss Cipriani

In the course of the piece, the following changes:  
A Milliner's Box to a Grate  
A Parasol to a Gridiron  
A Closet to a Clock, &c. &c.  
Leap of Harlequin, six feet high, through the Clock, &c.

The Pantomime got up under the direction of Mr. Cipriani.  
Price of admittance, 75 cents.—Tickets to be had at the usual places.

#### SALV AT AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD to-morrow morning, at public auction, 10 o'clock, before Mr. Satterwhite's tavern, a likely young NEGRO GIRL about 14 years of age. Conditions—cash.  
N. S. Porter, Auctioneer.  
February 19th, 1811.

N. B. Those who wish to obtain a bargain, will do well to attend.  
February 19th, 1811.

#### DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of DISHMAN & NORTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands, will please to present them to John Dishman, and receive payment.—All persons owing said firm are requested to settle their accounts with John Dishman, who is authorised to receive them.  
JOHN DISHMAN,  
GEO. NORTON.  
February 18th, 1811.

#### SILAS ROBBINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL punctually attend the circuit courts of Fayette, Madison, and Clarke, and will faithfully discharge any business in his profession, that may be entrusted to his care.—He resides in Winchester.  
February 18th, 1811. 3m.

#### FOR SALE.

Will be sold on the 20th day of March next, a two story Brick House and Lot  
On Main street, opposite the Rev. A. Rankin, and next door to Parrish & Hanson's factory. Nine month's credit will be given, with approved security—the conditions to be made known on the day of sale.  
February 19th, 1811. ANDREW BIGGS. 4ds

#### THE NOTED HORSE Cup-Bearer

WILL stand in Nicholasville the ensuing season. The terms will be made known in due time.

PLEASANT MOSS, BENJ'N. GRAVES, JOHN EDMISTON.  
February 18th, 1811.

#### Take Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Elijah Crews for twenty six dollars, payable in cabinet furniture, as said bond was given as a balance due for eleven acres of land in Montgomery county, sold by said Crews to me, and a credit ought to be given on said bond, as I am determined not to pay said bond until I get a title to said eleven acres of land; and the public is also cautioned against taking a conveyance from said Crews, or any other person in whom the title of said land is vested, as I have a bond for the title of said land.  
DANIEL P. MOSEBY.  
Montgomery county, 11th Jan. 1811. 3p

#### Public Sale.

ON the 6th of March next, will be sold to the highest bidder, the House and Lot adjoining Mr. James Fleming, on Water street, the property of George Young, dec'd. Twelve month's credit will be given, the purchaser giving note with an approved endorser, negotiable and payable at the office of the Insurance company. At the same time and place will be sold, all the house kitchen furniture belonging to the same estate—all sums under five dollars will be cash in hand, and all over will be a credit of six months—the purchaser giving note with good security.  
JOHN SPRINGLE, } Ex'rs.  
JACOB CLAAR. }  
Lexington Feb. 18th, 1811

#### Clarke county.

Taken up by Edward Wilson, living on Johnsons fork of Strodes creek, one BAY MARE, with a small star, her left foot has been hurt, has a long tail, about 14 hands high, about 15 years old, branded on the buttock thus: I. P.—appraised to \$20.  
ALSO—a BAY FILLEY, about one year old, has a star, the left hind foot white, 13 hands high—appraised to \$15.  
D. HARRISON, J. P. & C.  
December 18th, 1811. 3m

#### LAST NIGHT.

On Friday evening, (February 22.) at the Kentucky Hotel,

#### Mr. CHURCH,

WHO has performed in most of the principal Cities and Towns in the United States with unbounded applause, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends gratifying the public curiosity, with a display of his

EXTRAORDINARY FACILITIES.  
PART FIRST.  
He will go through his admirable IMITATION OF BIRDS.

particularly the Chicken, Red-bird, Robin, Thrush, and the American Mocking-bird.  
PART SECOND.

Here he balances, or grounds Equilibriums, with paper plates, swords, dollars, glasses, chairs, tables, &c. &c. perpendicular, triangular, and horizontal.

PART THIRD.  
SLACK WIRE.

He will walk the wire in full swing backwards and forwards, turn at out on the wire, set in a chair on the wire, and play the violin, go through a hoop different ways on the wire, will walk the wire backwards and forwards and play the violin, will stand on the wire and balance a plate on the bill of a sword, the sword on the edge of a dollar, the dollar on the edge of a wine glass, all spinning round at the same time, with other feats of balancing on the wire, too tedious to mention, the whole to be concluded with a

FANDANGO,  
DANCED BLIND-FOLDED OVER THIRTEEN EGGS.

The performance to commence at half past six o'clock—Admittance 50 Cents each.

Notice is hereby given, THAT on the 16th day of April next, will be offered for sale by public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in Jessamine county, under Negroes. Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Has hold full nature, to wit: Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. Also a Waggon, gears and farming utensils. Twelve month's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. I will also leave in parcels, or the whole together, for one, two or three years, the plantation I now live on. There is about eighty acres of good plough land, twenty acres of good timothy meadow, and about thirty acres of blue grass and white clover pasture. For terms, apply to the subscriber, now living on the land.  
SAMUEL M'DOWELL.  
February 16th, 1811.

Whereas my wife Catharine Atchison, hath eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause, I solemnly swear from harboring her on my account, as I am determined not pay any of her contracts, from this day.  
JAMES ATCHISON.  
February 12th, 1811.

Taken up by Peter Evans, near Winchester, a last spring horse colt, has a star in his face; some white hairs in his tail—appraised to \$4, posted before me the 4th day of Dec. 1810.  
JOHN WARD, J. P. & C.

#### NOTICE.

A red & white stray yearling Calf has been in my yard all winter—I wish the owner would come and take it away, and pay for this advertisement.  
WILLIAM G. THOMPSON.  
Lexington, February 18th, 1811.

#### STOP THIEF!!

20 DOLLARS REWARD.  
MY SHOP was broke open on Saturday night, or Sunday night, the 16th or 17th inst. and was stolen from thence the following articles, viz:

Two pair calf skin fire-proof ten soled boots, the tops were soiled, having been made a considerable time, each pair had leather straps, the calf's rather large in proportion to the feet, which were about 10 1/2 inches long, black bottoms, with 3 square stamps on each pair—1 pair kip skin, black top 5 do. long legs and feet and rather slim, the side seam of one of them has been repaired, and a piece of new well about 6 inches long is perceivable.—1 fair calf skin, black top 10 do. mid ling size, high in the instep, with tassels.—1 pair kip do. short legs, middling size feet.—10 pair women's black-grained cordovan slippers.—1 pair mens fine shoes, cordovan one strap of which had been broke and was repaired.

Whoever secures the property, so that I get it, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars, or a proportion for any part—and the like sum of Ten Dollars for the thief, to be paid on conviction.

N. PRENTIS.  
Lexington, Feb. 18th, 1811.

#### REMOVAL.

DOCTOR C. W. CLOUD  
HAS removed his Shop to a brick house on the upper end of Main street, two doors below Mr. Ayres, and directly opposite Lawyer Davies, where he will continue to wait on those who may favour him with their calls, in the practice of Physic and Surgery.  
February 12, 1811.

#### NOTICE.

AN election will be held at the court house in Lexington, on Saturday the second day of March next, for four trustees for the said town, in addition to the former trustees elected to serve for the present year, agreeable to an act of assembly, passed at the last session of the legislature.  
The election will commence at ten o'clock A. M. The stated meetings of the trustees will be on the first and third Thursdays in every month.  
Alex. Parker, Ch'm.

Attest,  
P. Raitley, C. B. T. L.

#### REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE, IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND, AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, And opposite the Branch Bank. Lexington, February 5, 1811.

#### SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Will practice in the Scott, Fayette and Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in Georgetown.  
February 18th, 1810.

# POETRY.

## WOMAN.

By THOMAS MOORE, Esquire.

AWAY, away, — you're all the same,  
A Coquette, smiling, flirting, though!  
Oh! how you tempt, how you bewitch,  
To leave your home, your friends, your home!  
To leave your home, your friends, your home!  
To leave your home, your friends, your home!

Slow to be won, and quick to lose,  
Too ready kind, too ready love,  
Too cold for bliss, too weak for love,  
Too fickle all, too fickle love!

Still running after a crowd to please,  
To please the world, to please the world,  
To please the world, to please the world,  
To please the world, to please the world!

Amidst a crowd, your smile is a curse —  
Oh! how you tempt, how you bewitch,  
To leave your home, your friends, your home!  
To leave your home, your friends, your home!

## EPICUR.

My heart is full of three powers above,  
And I am full of three powers above,  
And I am full of three powers above,  
And I am full of three powers above!

First, the power of Justice — Fortune — Love;  
Second, the power of Justice — Fortune — Love;  
Third, the power of Justice — Fortune — Love;  
Fourth, the power of Justice — Fortune — Love!

Justice, the power of Justice — Fortune — Love;  
Fortune, the power of Justice — Fortune — Love;  
Love, the power of Justice — Fortune — Love;  
Justice, the power of Justice — Fortune — Love!

# LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

## [BY AUTHORITY.]

### AN ACT

To continue in force for a further time, the first section of the act entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in and to the act passed on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," as is contained in the first section of said act, and which was revived and continued in force for the time therein mentioned, by an act entitled "an act to revise and continue in force for a further time, the first section of the act entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," passed on the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, be, and the same is hereby continued in force, until the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve: *Provided*, however, That the additional duty, laid by the said section, shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandise, liable to pay the same, as shall have been imported previous to this day.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
January 7, 1811. — APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

Making an additional appropriation to supply deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed African seamen, during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed African seamen, in foreign countries, during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, the further sum of seventy thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
January 7, 1811. — APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of George Armory & Company.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the customs for the port of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, be, and he is hereby directed to allow George Armory and Company the drawback of duties on certain merchandise, exported from the port of Philadelphia by them, in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and nine, which merchandise so exported, was imported into the district of Wilmington aforesaid, on the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seven, in the schooner Christianfield, and thence shipped coastwise to the port of Philadelphia, in the ships Caroline and Anne: *Provided*, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to compel the collector of Wilmington to grant the allowance of the drawback of duties aforesaid, until he shall receive from the collector of the port of Philadelphia satisfactory proof, that the merchandise was shipped according to the forms of the laws, in such cases made and provided: And also satisfactory proof from the said George Armory and Company, that the merchandise has been landed in some foreign port or place.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
January 19, 1811. — APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of the heirs of the late Major General Anthony Wayne.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers be, and they are hereby authorized to re-examine and settle the accounts of the late Major General Anthony Wayne, & place to the credit thereof the three several sums stated, by his executor in his memorial to Congress, dated the seventh of January, eighteen hundred and eleven, to have been disbursed by the deceased for expenses necessarily incurred in the official discharge of his duty; and three other sums stated in the said memorial, for services rendered by the said deceased to the U. States.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
January 21, 1811. — APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary at War to ascertain and settle, by the appointment of Commissioners, the exterior line of the Public Land at West Point, with the adjoining proprietor.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary at War shall be, and he is hereby authorized to settle the exterior line of the public land at West Point, in the State of New York, now in dispute with Thomas North, the adjoining proprietor; and for that purpose to appoint three commissioners to ascertain the same, whose determination, or a majority of them, the same being first approved by the Congress of the United States, shall be final and conclusive in the premises. And any such commissioner shall be entitled to receive at and after the rate of four dollars per diem, for the time necessarily employed in executing said commission or appointment.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners who may be appointed under this act, or either of them, to issue process, in nature of a writ of subpoena, for any witness that may be required on a hearing in the premises; and any person duly served with such process shall be bound to appear and testify under the like penalty, and be liable to be proceeded against in the like manner, as is provided by law in relation to any witness whose attendance is required in any court of the United States to give testimony in any matter depending therein.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
January 22, 1811. — APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

### ACTS

Of the late session of the General Assembly.

### AN ACT

To amend the act altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

APPROVED, Jan. 30th, 1811.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That persons not bound to perform military duty, shall not be bound to attend muster for the purpose of giving in lists of their taxable property, but such persons shall in every year, make out their lists of taxable property, and of persons they are bound to pay taxes for, and make the oath required by law in that respect, before some justice of the peace, and shall transmit it to the commissioner of their districts respectively, or shall give in their lists respectively to the proper commissioner; or the person or persons so complying on or before the first day of August, in each or any year, shall be exempt from the penalties for not attending to give a list of persons and property subject to taxation in that year. Any other person who may have failed to attend muster, for the purpose of giving in a list, may in like manner, be exempt from the penalties thereof, by complying with the provisions of the preceding section, by the time therein mentioned. The commissioner shall have power to make personal application to persons within his district for their list of property subject to taxation, at any place within their respective counties. Where any captain's company is or shall be divided by a county line, the county courts respectively, shall appoint commissioners in such sections of companies as are within their respective counties. Each county clerk shall make out three alphabetical books of all persons and property subject to taxation, returned to him by the commissioners; one of which he shall transmit to the auditor of public accounts, by the tenth day of December in each year, one other he shall deliver to the sheriff on request; the third he shall carefully preserve in his office, which shall be open to the inspection of every person, and shall give out copies thereof, or of any part thereof, to any person requiring. If any clerk shall fail to perform any of the duties enjoined upon him by this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$200, to be recovered, as the other penalties in the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. And where from any cause whatever, any commissioner shall fail to proceed to discharge the duties enjoined him by law, by the first day of August, the county courts shall, at their next court, appoint some other fit person, who shall thereupon proceed to take in the list in his said district, giving at least fifteen days notice in writing, at three of the most public places in his district of the time & place he will attend for that purpose.

SEC. 3. That the several clerks shall, within five days after the appointment of commissioners, make out two copies of each appointment, and the sheriffs of the respective counties, shall, within fifteen days thereafter, apply therefor, and shall, within fifteen days deliver ex officio, one of said copies to the person so appointed, and shall return the other to the clerk's office, with an endorsement thereon, of the time he served the same. And each sheriff or clerk, failing to perform the duties hereby enjoined on them, shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars, in addition to the fine now imposed by law.

SEC. 4. That all fines imposed by this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, shall be recovered by motion before the county court, ten days notice being previously given to the party of such intended motion; and all fines collected on any such motion, shall be applied towards lessening the county levy; and it shall be the duty of the several county courts within this Commonwealth, to see that this act and the act to which this is a supplement, is put in complete operation, and all delinquencies duly punished.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the tax for the year 1811, to take an accurate account in his book, of every white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years in their several districts, & on every four years thereafter, for the purpose of enabling the legislature, to apportion the representation in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. The persons performing the duties of a commissioner, shall be exempt from serving on juries, working on roads, from fine for not attending musters, for one year next succeeding the appointment, but shall not be exempt from performing a tour of duty, if drafted or called into actual service.

SEC. 7. Any commissioner failing to perform the duties according to his appointment, without reasonable excuse, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding sixty dollars, to be recovered, as directed by the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 8. And whereas many persons have neglected to give in their lists of taxable property, to the commissioners for the last year, be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of all such, to supply such omissions, by giving in a list of their taxable property for the last year, at the time they give in their lists for the present year; and any person failing so to do, shall be subject to the penalties inflicted by law, for failing to give in their lists of taxable property.

SEC. 9. That all persons belonging to volunteer companies or corps, shall give in their lists of taxable property, and persons subject to taxation, to the commissioner for that militia captain's company, within which they may respectively reside.

So much of any act as comes within the purview heretofore, is hereby repealed.

### AN ACT

To amend the laws now in force directing the mode of summoning and empanelling grand juries.

APPROVED, JAN. 31st, 1811.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, that where the grand jury which may be summoned to attend any of the circuit courts in this Commonwealth, shall be discharged, and the said court at any time thereafter during their said term, shall think necessary to have empanelled another grand jury, they shall have power and authority to do so: And for that purpose, shall enter an order on record, directing the sheriff to summon a sufficient number of qualified persons to constitute a grand jury, to meet and attend at such time as the court shall direct: upon which said order, the sheriff shall proceed immediately to summon a grand jury, to meet at the time directed by said order of court, which said grand jury, so summoned, being duly empanelled, shall have all the powers, and be subject, and governed by the same rules, regulations and laws, as grand juries heretofore have been, and their proceedings shall be as effectual and binding to all intents and purposes, as though done by a grand jury, summoned under the laws now in force.

### AN ACT

To amend an Act, to regulate proceedings in suits at Law and Chancery.

APPROVED, Jan. 30, 1811.

WHEREAS many of the good people of this Commonwealth, are liable to be injured in suit at common law, and chancery, owing to the intricacy of the English practice pursued in courts within this Commonwealth; for remedy whereof,

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in suits of common law, the plaintiff shall state in substance in his declaration, what he claims of the defendant; and the defendant shall state in substance, what he intends to rely on in his defence; and neither of the parties shall be bound to any particular formality in pleading by averment or otherwise, provided the parties have stated their cases so plain that a fair trial can be had on the merits of the cause, and whenever more is claimed by either party, than shall be supported by evidence, so much only as may be thus supported, shall be good: And no fact tried by a jury, shall be re-examined in any court, than according to the rules of the common law.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That in chancery causes, a bill and answer stating the points, relied on by each party, sufficiently plain to be understood, time being given agreeably to law, for proof to be adduced, shall be deemed sufficient to try the cause on the merits, notwithstanding no replication or other plea put in, or pleas taken, others than pleas of court for any matter proper for bringing in testimony before trial shall be had. Answers may state interrogatories to the complainant, and may make it answer as a cross bill, if he choose so to do; and the court shall not require either of the parties to take any other plea, or put in any other plea, provided the cause can be fairly tried on its merits.

SEC. 3. In all cases where any suit has, or may be brought in any court of record within this Commonwealth, the same shall not be set aside for informality, if it appears, that the process has issued in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, against the defendant or defendants, for money, or property, owing or due, or for damages, by trespass or otherwise, as the case may be; and that said process was served on the defendant, or defendants, by the proper officer in due time; but if it shall appear, that said process was not served in the time prescribed by law, to enable the parties to have a trial, the suits shall be tried at the succeeding term, unless for good cause shown, either party shall have a continuance — nor shall any plaintiff be non-suited for any statement in his declaration, provided it substantially contains a good cause of action against the defendant or defendants, and the substance thereof is supported by evidence. — Nor shall any defendant, either general or special be sullied, when offered by either plaintiff or defendant to any part of the pleadings; provided the statements contained in said pleadings, substantially apprise the adverse party, of the point or points intended to be relied on, & amount to a substantial cause of action or defence as the case may be; but in all cases where the court is of opinion, that the parties cannot proceed to a fair trial, on the merits of the cause, from a defect in the pleadings, either party may be allowed to amend; and if by such amendments the adverse party is taken by surprise the trial shall at his request, be continued to the next term, at the cost of the party in default, and the oath and affirmation to be administered to the jury, shall be in the form following, to wit: "You, and each of you, do swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that you will well and truly try the issue joined between C. D. plaintiff and E. F. defendant, and a true verdict give, according to evidence, unless dismissed by the court, or withdrawn by the parties."

SEC. 4. And all courts at common law and in chancery in civil cases, shall grant continuances for good causes shown, and shall pay due regard to the provisions of this act, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

### AN ACT

To amend the law, respecting executors, administrators and heirs.

APPROVED, JAN. 31, 1811.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter, no executor or executors, administrator or administrators, shall be made liable for more than the amount of assets, which have come, or may come into his, her, or their hands, to be administered; or on account of having failed to plead or make defence, or on account of any plea or pleas, which he, she, or they have heretofore, or may hereafter plead to any suit or action whatever, determined, brought, or to be brought, or prosecuted against him, her, or them or either of them, but the judgment of the court in all such cases shall only render such executor or executors, administrator or administrators, liable for the amount of assets, in his, her, or their hands, unadministered; & in all suits against such executor or executors, administrator or administrators, on their bonds, or otherwise, for *deceits*, he, she, or they, shall be at liberty to plead *plene administravit*; and under such plea, shall be at liberty to show the real amount of assets which were in his, her, or their hands unadministered, when the original judgment was rendered against him, her, or them, for which sum, judgment may be rendered, and for no more. Provided however, that if any executor or administrator, shall suffer judgment to go against them by default, or shall fail or neglect to show the real amount of assets in their hands unadministered, by which *scire facias* shall be taken, for more than the amount of such assets, and shall afterwards when sued for *deceits*, on his, her, or their bond, or otherwise show that they have not assets sufficient to pay the plaintiff's demand, it shall and may be lawful, for the court to adjudge the costs of such second suit, to be paid by such defendant or defendants, out of his, her, or their own proper goods and chattels.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that no suit shall hereafter be brought, nor any *scire facias* sued out against any executor or executors, administrator or administrators, until six months after he, she, or they have qualified according to law; and if any suit shall be brought, or any *scire facias* sued out hereafter, contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the court in which such suit is depending, or to which such *scire facias* shall be returned, to dismiss the same on motion without notice. *Provided* however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed, as to exempt any executor or administrator, from being sued immediately.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no executor or administrator shall be permitted within such term of six months after he, she, or they may have qualified as such, to confess any judgment or judgments, so as to give to any claim or claims, a superior dignity to any other claim or claims, against the estate of their testator or intestate.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the heir or heirs of a deceased person, shall be entitled to receive the benefit of all, and every of the provisions aforesaid, relating to executors and administrators, as far as the same are applicable.

THE highest price in Cash will always be given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT, at my soap-house, on Main street, between Sanders' factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES, And different kinds of SOAP.

Of the best quality for sale. JOHN BRIDGES. January 21st, 1811.

Notice.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 14th of February 1811, at the farm of Benjamin Allen, on the road leading from Lexington to the sulphur well, ten miles from the former, and two from the latter, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a Negro Woman & Child, together with the stock of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cows, the Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a part of the present crop of corn. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security — all sums under that amount to be paid the day of sale.

CHS. H. ALLEN. N. B. All those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment — Those having demands to present them for settlement. January 17th, 1811.

# REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD, GOLD & SILVER SMITH.

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop in the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Ware, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlery can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantles, &c.

He notifies himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

# NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT.

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE, A superior quality of IMPERIAL, HYSON, HYSON TEA, &c. All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash.

13th August, 1810. — if

William Webb, M. D. WILL practice PHYSIC SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in the town of Winchester and its vicinity. Winchester, 28th Nov. 1810. 3m

# KENTUCKY HOTEL.

I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make those comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

GEO. SEAUGHTER, Jr. Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811. if

Tobacco, Hog's Lard, Whiskey & Bees-Wax. A quantity of the above articles wanted at the store of the subscriber immediately. A. LEGRAND. Lexington, Dec. 24 1810.

I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS, Between the age of 14 and 18 years, to work in Rope Walk. J. F. BELL, JR. 1st Dec. 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. His office is kept on Main street in Lexington, one door below the Post-Office and directly opposite the Office of the Insurance Company.

# FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

# K I T;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age — has a scar on the right eye, and heavy matted. When he absconded he had iron on his ancles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. (It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS. January 16th 1811. if

# THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH.

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L TROTTER

Public Auction.

AT the farm of the subscriber, on Stoddard's road, 34 miles from Lexington, will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 20th inst. for ready money, a variety of farming utensils, some young cows forward in calf, and some excellent sheep. At the same time and place will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, two very high bred and elegant stud horses, in good order for the season — their pedigree unexceptionable. As they are horses of great promise, I would prefer farming them out for the ensuing season on reasonable terms. Bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser, to bear interest if not punctually paid.

February 5th, 1811. if

William Hoot.

Taken up by Cornelius Skinner,

four miles from Winchester, a Bay Filley — years old next spring, with a star in his forehead and about 13 hands high, appraised at \$15.

David Bullock, c. c. c. November 26th, 1810.

# CHOICE.

I WILL SELL either 300 Acres of land within three miles of Lexington, adjoining Mrs. Russell, and William Price, about 35 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, some Apple, Peach and Cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water; Or 300 Acres, about 24 or a mile from Lexington, adjoining Robert Barr and William Huston, on the Strode's road, which is well improved, and the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Branch Bank.

ANDREW F. PRICE. February 1, 1811.